FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1847. I was sorry to observe in the Intelligencer of the 13th ultimo the following passage in a speech of land so great; are the differences between the ex- D'Israeli's last novel, Tancred. Her ladyship the Hon. T. B. King, of Georgia, which he deliv-penditures and receipts, the mercantile and com-does not appear to have made any secret of her ered at Chicago. This speech was strongly embured with the liberality of sentiment and elevation land to enter into a long and expensive war for the ered at Chicago. This speech was strongly emof thought which always characterize the addresses sake of retaining them, and retaining them also vants in the family liveries, was very frequently of that gentleman; nor does the following sentence against the will of the people? England will not seen in Bartholomew Lane, near the entrance of detract from these attributes any further than as it is thought to be founded in error, and does not alfoot of her territory, nor would she be driven to half his wife's deficiencies, and to have provided low enough for the operation of those feelings of liberality, of forbearance, and of reciprocating kind- foreign Power, or by the world in arms; but let nesses, which it is to be hoped, for the future, will mark the conduct of both England and the United the people of any of her colonies are desirous of a parties in the new Parliament will vary very little States. Mr. Kine said: "In our next contest with change, are able to maintain political independence, from what you have been advised of. The last 4 John Bull, and a contest must come, as sure as and to build up a name and a fame among the political demonstration is that which was made by the great world rolls round, the theatre of action nations of the earth, and she would see, be conwill be on these inland lakes." If a contest must vinced, and admit that what was best for them was cutlers at Sheffield. His lordship appears to be and men who have had to do the fighting—is an unpopular come, and, taking Mr. King's speech literally, there best for her. It would be a short-sighted policy much dissatisfied with the conduct of the electors war, and the manner in which it was begun is very unlucky will be no avoiding it, why then there will be no- for any nation to prefer unwilling and rebellious of the West Riding of Yorkshire in having returnthing to be done but for the United States to create a large fleet, and prepare their harbors on the lakes a large fleet, and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship for its reception. But is it certain that such an event is so inevitable? The cause of this war is event is so inevitable? The cause of this war is solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not be the policy of England. When the upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship dithered and prepare their harbors on the lakes would not thing to be done but for the United States to create subjects to attached and peaceable allies; and such ed Mr. Corden to Parliament, instead of waiting our blunder. So far as the Cabinet have had any thing to do sessions to the north of the American frontier.

Thanks to able and pacific negotiators, the boundative formula of the Government, redeemed, in every attitude at the opening of Parliament. His being instance, only by the incredible provess, forecast, and judgry line has been adjusted, from the Atlantic to the her best interest and her truest national honor and so would do his own character, which has hitherto Pacific. There can be no dispute in future about glory in so doing.

But take the third point of the question:

Sup
been a consistent and a liberal one, more injury than it would any body or any thing else. It would be foolish but take the third point of the question: meum et tuum ; for neither nation will be foolish or dishonest enough to encroach upon its neighbor.

The days of border warfare, formerly so productive

But take the third point of the question: Supting than it would any body or any thing else. of dispute between nations having a conterminous fleets and armies to coerce her rebellious colonists, boundary, cannot find a place in the annals of the In such a juncture would it be the duty or the innineteenth century between the two most civilized terest of the United States to interfere? Accordpeople on the face of the earth. The evils and in- ing to the soundest views of international law it jurious effects of contraband traffic will not need the strong arm of war to put them down; and, be-sides, the continual approaches which both Govern-advantage. The United States did not do more ments seem intent upon making towards free trade than sympathize with the South American Spanish will lessen the temptations to this illegal commerce, and in time destroy it altogether. From what source, then, is this "next contest with John Bull" to arise? Is it to have its birth in the United States respected Mexico. Why, then, should Canada, as taking sides with the Colonies in some contest be- respects England, be an exception to a general rule tween the latter and the mother country? In the established among and adhered to by all civilized absence of any other assignable cause of war, let nations? this be assumed as the source from which that horrible scourge is to take its birth, and examine first tween England and Canada it would be impossible into the probability of such a contest arising be- for the United States to avoid collisions with the twon Great Britain and her Colonies, and then in-to the danger there is of the United States becomThe irregularities and the outrages of war are aling a party in such embroilment. The dispute will arise, of course, from the Colonies wishing to throw cult to guard against them; but these outrages and off the government and control of the mother coun- irregularities are as likely to arise from Canadian try, and from the latter wishing to maintain and continue them. It is thought, probably, and the therefore would as probably embroil the United thought is likely to arise in the breast of a high- States with one as with the other. These things toned American citizen, that the British Colonies must be guarded against as well as they can be, acmay wish to follow the example of their elder sis- cording to the usages of civilized warfare, if there ters, the United States, and declare themselves in- be such a thing. All that is attempted to be proved dependent, and commence self-government. If is that a war, should such an unnatural and terrible Great Britain was about to oppress and tyrannize thing take place between England and Canada, over Canada and Nova Scotia, as the Ministry of does not inevitably involve the United States in a over Canada and Nova Scotia, as the Ministry of George III. attempted to do over the colonies which have since become the United States, the former would do right in resisting such an attempt, and the United States in a sealthed which have since become the United States, the former would do right in resisting such an attempt, and the United States in a of the weather, respecting which it may be reported that the English climate fully maintains its character for variableness. Fires and flannels are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now not extend their doctrine to his Lieutenants; to the veterans are now may God grant them success should such an event &c. in order that free States may be carved there- enjoy that usually very fine season, an English offence to disparage, ridicule, or attempt to lessen them in the take place! But Kings and Ministers are wiser in from, to balance the slaveholding States which will autumn. Your delicious Indian summer is not fortake place! But Kings and Ministers are wiser in the comthe days of Victoria and Russell than they were be furnished to the South from Texas and the congotten, but my recollections of an English autumn
Tour delicious Indian summer is not forgotten, but my recollections of an English autumn
gotten, but my recollections of an English autumn in the reign of George III. and during the purblind policy of Bute and North. England will never British North American colonies would rather be attempt to govern any of her colonies as she was incorporated in the Union than remain attached to foolish enough to attempt to govern the United States. Where, in all her present colonial policy, is there any the least symptom of such a desire ! Her colonial system is essentially paternal, and,

continue to be increasingly so. But it may be said that, let the course of England be as truly protective and liberal as it may towards cause;" and, if it have not, it is not perceived how the Colonies, there will be a time in the history of "the theatre of action" of such contest is to be on these latter when they will naturally wish to assume "the inland lakes." the privilege of self-government, and to take their

No; let Mr. King be assured, and let it animate of course dear, there is not, owing to the difference fully make war upon the little, mongrel, distracted, and displace among the independent nations of the earth; and cheer his patriotic and liberal heart, that a contact that this time is fast approaching; that it is near at hand; that England will resist this separation; that

and cheer his patriotic and liberal heart, that a conformal proportional necessity, for it. From what I have seen of English fruit, I should pronounce the world turns round."

Let the United States and seen of English fruit, I should pronounce the winter with the seen of English fruit with the seen of English the charter from Heaven, by which the latter hold peace." Neither of them is asked to submit to intheir liberties, contains a clause which renders it sult or wrong upon the other; neither of them imperative upon them to take sides with the Colo- has the slightest desire to inflict insult or wrong nies and aid them in the holy cause of freedom. upon the other. United in purpose and design, Thus is the "next contest with John Bull to arise," and hence the necessity for the improvement of the principle and earnest exertion in promoting all United States harbors on the lakes. This is a good "ad captandum" argument, but it is not consider- in connexion therewith, and flowing therefrom, the ed as a legitimate one to use in conjunction with best interests of the world at large, they may be those which Mr. King adduced in favor of those the means of giving liberal laws to other nations. improvements as a necessary means of protecting and become the regenerators of mankind. There and encouraging the rapidly-increasing commerce of the West, and of forwarding the immense agricultural products of that country to its distant market,

Mr. King's position and character demand close

should the peace of Europe not be disturbed, it will

That the old world will every year become more and more dependant upon the new for part of its supplies of breadstuffs is every day more and more apparent. Even this year of productive plenty throughout Europe will be no exception to the rule and in case of a continental war, which Heaven forbid, or of a year of scarcity, which may soon occur again, which may Heaven also prevent, the vast regions of your Western States, finding their outlets through the lake ports, would be the store-houses and the granaries of the old world. Here, then, are abundant reasons, founded upon peaceful, benevolent, and christian principles, for promoting the great and good work which Mr. King so ably advocated, without breathing a word about such an (as it is hoped) improbable and horrible event as a war with

But this is quitting the point at issue, which was the probability of the present British North American Colonies entering into a contest for their national independence with the mother country, and the United States becoming an ally with, or at least with BREAD for counters !- and that, in fact, algetting mixed up with, the former in the strife.

There are three points to be considered here. The first is, the probability of the British North an absolute deficiency in the harvest of 1846, yet American Colonies entering into a struggle with the it is impossible to say how many half-starved mother country for their political independence; the second is, whether Great Britain would make any great opposition to such political independence if it could be accomplished with a fair chance of being maintained; and the third point is, if such contest did take place through the Colonies requiring their independence and the mother country resisting it, would the United States consider it their duty or their interest to interfere? The negative of all these propositions appears to be the most probable.

part of any considerable portion of the people to arts and tricks of a class of men, who, without any throw off their allegiance to the mother country? improper severity of epithet, may justly be called Nothing. The disturbance which took place a few "rogues in grain" Free trade in corn is only years ago was a riot rather than a rebellion. It attended with half its benefits, if it can be said to and was put down as such. And the American is an article in which monopoly should be destroy-Government looked upon it in the same light, al- ed and speculation rigidly controlled. though no doubt some mischief-loving people on your frontier or elsewhere would have been pleased as traitors, for the prisoners met a felon's fate. And what, since the quelling of this outbreak, pa-triotic as it was called, leads to any well-founded inference that the people of Canada are so dissatis-fied with their colonial form of government as to ed as a defaulter to the amount of £200,000, and

do so by the dictation or denunciation of any for the payment of the remainder. her Government be convinced that the majority of sent; the elections are all over, and the state of

would not be right for them to do so; and what of the thinking part of the community: States until they had achieved their independence. Nor did they adopt a different course with respect to Mexico as regarded Spain, nor with Texas as

Some will say that, in the event of a war beways so indefinable that it would probably be diffisoldiers and sailors as from English ones, and

quests to be made in Mexico; and, further, that the are very pleasing; may they be realized! be fairly denied until it is a little more manifested.

It is not, therefore, very evident that " the next contest with John Bull will have Canada for its moderate sized and half-ripe looking melon, and

vate " the arts of fair deligh not by treaties or conventions, but by honest the best interests of their respective people, and, is no cause of jealousy between them; there is no elashing of interests; there is no incompatibility in

attention to his dicta. His opinion that there is an inevitable necessity for a war with England about Canada has already been cited by some illiberal persons as proof that such an event would be gratifying to the Americans. The ascription of such feelings is as unjust as the anticipated war is im-probable. With this satisfactory reflection we take our leave of the subject.

A much more painful matter for consideration arises from the numerous large failures which have lately taken place on the Corn Exchange and other marts of business, and it increased in intensity when we became aware that very few of these failures have been occasioned by fair and legitimate mercantile enterprise, but that nearly all have resulted from reckless uncalculating speculation and from hold dashes at good-luck, entered into with the desperation of the gambler, rather than with the cool, steady, and honorable feelings of a British merchant. And our sorrow is still further deepened when we learn that the game for fortune was played though much the greater part of the suffering for food during the last twelve months was caused by wretches were driven to the poor-house and the prison, the hospital and the grave, by the tendency which speculation in corn had to raise the price of bread, and to increase the difficulties of the poor.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, the enlightened and active Vice President of the Board of Trade, will not, it is hoped, allow another session of Parliament to pass over without accomplishing some plan for the annual ascertainment of the state of the harvest, and the amount of agricultural produce. Even a proxi-What is there in the present position or the past mate knowledge of this kind would be a great genhistory of Canada which manifests a wish on the eral good, and would go far to put an end to the was treated as a riot by the British Government, exist at all, until this end is accomplished. Bread

But it is not in breadstuffs and grain alone that speculation has been rife, nor has the rage for gamto magnify the affair of the Caroline and the folly bling enterprise been confined to that sex which of McLeod into a cause of war. Great Britain generally engrosses all its excitements and its risks. evidently regarded the offenders as felons and not Females, ladies—ladies of rank and title!—have frequented the purlieus of Capel Court and the Stock Exchange, and have mixed with the purchasers of such unfeminine wares as funded stocks and rail-

be induced to throw off their allegiance? It may several other ladies, the wives of men of rank and be unhesitatingly replied there is not even a shadow East India millionaires, are spoken of as having daba ground for such a supposition.

And again: admit that the time was come when suffered thereby. The principal lady speculator is the people of Canada and Nova Scotia, in a firm mentioned without hesitation in the public journals and united voice, declared their intention to dis- as being the MARCHIONESS OF AYLESBURY, the second solve their political connexion with England. Are wife of the Marquis of that title, and the original the advantages of that political connexion to Eng- of the speculating Lady Bertie and Bellair of

We have a great dearth of home news at pre-Earl FITZWILLIAM, at the dinner of the master

SEPT. 10, 1847 .- The following extract from a late Liverpool Atbion appears to embody, in a few sentences, the sum and substance of the present political manifestations, and to express the opinions

"The Ministers will be stronger in reality in the new Par-liament than they are in seeming. They will be strong, not only in their own strength, but in the divisions which rage, as well as reign, in the camp of their opponents. In all great social questions, and in all gradual and progressive improve-ments, they will have the support of the Peel section against the more bitter and bigoted section of the Tories. But it must not be overlooked, in a calculation of the relative strength of parties, that a new apple of discord has been cast among the extreme Tories by Lord George Bentinck's bold and honest avowal that 'he will not march through Coventry with them' 'confusion worse confounded' among them, and has com-pleted the disruption of the faction. Its fruits are already visible. Mr. Tollemache, at the South Cheshire election, repudiated the further leadership of the noble jockey. In Warwickshire the Tory candidates have done the same thing. In Buckinghamshire the versatile D'Israeli unfurled a flag of independence, a very little one, for himself; would have no-thing to do with rustic violence and factious opposition, and, as the Turks say, 'ate dirt by the bushel' when speaking of Sir Robert Peel, whom he begins once more to recognise as a great statesman and all that he was not while Benjamin was merely Lord George's cad and shadow during the corn-law battle. In short, the Tories, as a party, are thoroughly broken up, and, if the Ministers only show common prudence in the management of the new Parliament, we do not see what can throw them out. If they only bring forward good measures nothing can disturb them.

of the weather, respecting which it may be report, new lights consider it treason to question the Commander-in-

incorporated in the Union than remain attached to or connected with Great Britain. The first part of this observation will not be made by any American this observation will not be made by any American whose opinion is worth asking, or whose of the control of th prise be diminished at being required to pay 1s. for six very indifferent looking tomatoes, 12s. for a moderate sized and half-ripe looking melon, and fort," if it be only for decency's sake.

12th. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the Representatives of this State in both branches of Congress. proportionate prices for apricots, grapes, and figs ! !-It is a fortunate thing, however, and a providential arrangement, that here, where fruit is scarce, and

at 42s. per quarter, or 5s. 3d. (about \$1.18) per is flying before our regiments like pigeons, and when ten men at 42s. per quarter, or 5s. 3d. (about \$1.18) per is flying before our regiments like pigeons, and when ten men bushel—a great falling off from \$3, which it sold at are volunteering to go to the war for every fire that are event of the week. Its Aladdin-like rapidity of construction, for a short time! The 4lb. loaf of bread is now asked for. sold for 51d.: it once sold for 1s. There is, however, much wheat in the field yet in Lancashire and it treason to talk of peace. Shall we, in faint but applausive other northeastern counties, but nine-tenths or more imitation of her example, make it treason to speak truly of the of the crop has been safely gathered in. Rumors war, or to say to Mr. Polk, you ought to have consulted Conof the failure of the potato crop are again very pre- gress about it 1 Is the Democratic Press trying to compass valent. I passed a market gardener vesterday who this? One step more would bring us to a Sedition Law; and was digging up his potato crop; his reply to my these zealous champions of a Progressive Democracy would inquiry about it was, that it was very deficient, and then have accomplished their last triumph of popular freedom that " potatoes would soon cease to be food for the Leaders may lead in this career, but I am quite sure that you, The same accounts come from Lan- the people, the real Democracy of the country, will not follow. ashire and other parts of the country.

HERMITAGE INSTITUTE,

Montgomery County, Maryland.

MRS. GENERAL WHEELER informs her friends and the public that she intends opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies, at the residence of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Western Production of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the late Dr. Bowie of the la for Young Ladies, at the residence of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Washington to Brookville, which location is believed to have more than usual advantages, in regard to health and retirement, as well as convenient access to the cities of the District of Columbia. It will be the constant aim of Mrs. Wheeler to improve the noral and intellectual powers of her pupils, with a due regard o their health and comfort, to which she will give her unre-nitting personal care and attention.

The routine of studies will embrace the entire course, from

The routine of studies will embrace the entire course, from
the elementary to the higher and ornamental branches of education, including French, Music, Drawing, and Painting.
The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions: the
first commencing on the first Monday of September and ending the 14th February; the second commencing on the 14th of
February and ending the last Friday of July.
Scholars will be received at any time, and charged in proportion to the end of the session.

Terms per Session, payable half in advance.

Board, Washing, English Tuition, and Drawing....\$70

Use of Piano do do.

No extra charges; but each pupil is to furnish herself with

No extra charges; but each pupil is to furnish herself with all articles necessary for her pursuits—books, stationery, drawing materials, &c.

Mrs. Wheeler would apprize those to whom she is unknown that she was educated with the view of being a teacher, and has taught in New York, also in Mrs. Edwards's Seminary, in Leesburg, and that she will use every exertion to merit the patronage of those whose children will be under her charge, and the statement of the patronage of those whose children will be under her charge,

patronage of those whose children will be under her charge, by procuring such teachers to assist as will enable her to give her pupils a complete and finished education.

Popils will be required to have all their clothing marked.

No allowance made for absence after a session has commenced, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The school will be opened on the 22d November. All communications prior to that time to be addressed, post paid, to Mrs. Wheeler, near Poolesville, Montgomery county, Maryand; after that date, to Colesville, in said county. aug 28-wpt22Nov

ARMY REGULATIONS, 1847.—General Regulations for the Army of the United States, issued by the War Department, 1847; 1 vol. Price \$1.

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The above can be sent by mail, under the present postage RMY REGULATIONS, 1847.—General Regula-

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

LETTERS OF JOHN P. KENNEDY To the Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, and particularly to the Mechanics and Workingmen of that District of both Political Parties.—[cosclubed.]

Subjoined to this letter are the much-talked of resolut of the House of Delegates of Maryland. I will not show you who voted against each of these resolutions in that Legisla ture. But it may be well believed that whoever did so, did it upon mere party grounds and without any reference to the merit of the questions which they presented. The opinions expressed in these resolutions are not confined, as you have already seen, to the Whigs; but the Whigs almost every where over the United States, have taken frequent occasion to utter the same opinions; and there has been a great deal of chaffy eloquence against them, a great deal of stereotyped slang of the press, much fustian accompanied with many paroxysms of mock heroics and political sentimentality-that was to be expected. The war, taken by itself-I mean separated from the eclat that has been given to it by the brave officers ment of the brave men who have shed their blood like water. been a consistent and a liberal one, more injury It is admitted that military operations commenced in the wrong covering at last that that was a mistake, have had to begin anew at Vera Cruz. They have failed to supply the army with men when most wanted, and our Generals have constanty been obliged to meet the enemy with the odds against themelves of nearly four to one—thus exposing their troops to that dreadful waste of gallant men, of which there is scarcely a parallel in modern war-and when they have suffered this they have found themselves without the means of improving their matchless victories. For all this is the Administration accountable; and it requires a great power of rhetoric to help them out with the people. It was, therefore, to be expectedlooking to the usual course of the tactics of "the party"-that the Whigs should be made to bear the brunt of abuse, if party outcry could thus divert the public observation from those at in any crusade against the Roman Catholics. This has made the head of affairs. But party outcry is not sufficient for this task : the people see and will judge for themselves.

As far as I can understand this outery, it is, not that the Cahoun have said what was untrue-but that the people have no light to speak about the blunder of the President and his violation of the Constitution. It is giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy-it is treason! That is the doctrine which Demoratic leaders are now attempting to teach to a Democratic people! That is the doctrine which fills the columns of every ervile press that lives by eulogies on the President, from the Union, at Washington, down to - the Argus.

I will not say all I think concerning the " aid and comfort" that have been given to the enemy; but this I will say, that, plish all that may be expected from the most gallant and most From the state of parties, let us turn to the state whilst those who have assumed to give the Democracy these are very pleasing; may they be realized! fort in that, and still more, whether he did not also find it in lover of his country; that such an attempt is not only calculated to dishearten the brave officers and men who are now prise be diminished at being required to pay 1s. for he who furnished Santa Anna with a pass into Mexico, ought

These attacks upon the Whigs are very idle and senseless. If this great master Republic of the world, with her twenty millions of people and her boundless resources, cannot successproduced. The former have lately had much attention paid to their cultivation, and I have plucked, and without much difficulty, in a private garden, sixteen gooseberries which together weighed more sixteen gooseberries which together weighed more without much attention paid to their cultivation, and I have plucked, of the Democracy, one would suppose Mexico was invading of the Democracy, one would suppose Mexico was invading of the description for "alters and vigorous point of this three-mile monster's vertebral examples of the Muses.

Sixteen gooseberries which together weighed more in such a time of consternation we should acknowledge cure. In such a time of consternation we should acknowledge cure at Canal street, slopes lingeringly upward, and flings this glittering tail into air in a Gothic spire—on the most vital and vigorous point of this three-mile monster's vertebral examples of the Democracy, one would suppose Mexico was invading of the Democracy, one would suppose of the Democracy of the Democracy, one would suppose of the Democracy of t war at all. To read what is written and said by the leaders Good wheat may now be bought in Mark Lane the propriety of postponing inquiry; but not now, when our foo

Mexico is fighting for alters and firesides, and she has made

their ancestors-disgracing their Saxon stock by their freedom of speech and eloquent denunciations of a war waged by their monarch against a distant people. They had not been taught, however, the great truth that in war freemen must be silent; that constitutions are only sacred in time of peace !

Every Frenchman who questions the policy of a campaign in Algiers, in this new philosophy, is a friend and ally of waste of men and money upon Indian conquests is giving aid and comfort to the Sikhs. But unenlightened France and England have not yet advanced so far in civilization as to England have not yet advanced so far in civilization as to arrive at that momentous principle of freedom that, when the sword is drawn upon a far-cff people, men may no longer speak their minds! They must come to free America to

and will have none of it.

Congress being the only war-making power, and being itself | conducted exhibition of this kind take its turn at the Broadprivilege and duty of every citizen who elects that Congress to assert its prerogative against the invasion of the President or any other man whatever. These are Whig principles, and will be uttered and practised upon as long as there is Whig living in the land.

I have now redeemed the promise I made in the first of a collection was taken up. The relator says : these letters to give you my opinion freely upon some subjects connected with Federal legislation. There were other questions upon which I should have been glad to offer some remarks; among these was the Tariff of 1846. That question will belong, perhaps, more appropriately to another canvass, which is not far off. It has no great significance at this moment, when the friends of American in the first of t which is not far off. It has no great significance at this moment, when the friends of American industry have both a Senate and Executive against them. The day is very near to one against him, and, by the Lord, he got the shilling! at hand when a discussion upon the merits of this boasted measure will be more profitable than it can be now. I wait, therefore, for that day: when it arrives the mechanics and at hand when a discussion upon the merits of this boasted

workingmen of Baltimore shall find me where I have always been-in the front rank, to do battle with those who would strike down their prosperity. J. P. KENNEDY.

the preceding letter. Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the existing hostilities with Mexico were brought about by the act of the President of the United States, in ordering the army to occupy territory at that time under the jurisdiction of Mexico, the acquisition of which territory it was the intention of Congress, at the date of the annexation of Texas, to leave friendly negotiation between the two Governments.

2d. That these hostilities were thus brought about whilst

war exclusively belongs, and who, nevertheless, were not consulted by the President previously to the invasion of the disputed territory, nor advised by him of his designs in regard to the same. 3d. That the motive of this refusal or neglect to consult Congress, in advance of this measure, seems to have been an apprehension, on the part of the President, that if Congress

signs to invade the disputed territory.

4th. That Congress, not having declared war, it was the exercise of authority not conferred on the President by the constitution when he directed the army to march into the disputed territory, and when he suffered them to threaten with hostile array the Mexican town of Motamoros.

een avoided if the President had consulted Congress, not directed the army to march from the Nueces to the Rio Grande; and a more satisfactory indemnity might have been obtained for the wrongs inflicted upon our people by Mexico than may, in any event, be expected from the present state of things; that, whilst war impoverishes the enemy, and deprives him of the ability to pay an indemnity in money, it leaves this Government no other means of satisfaction than what may be found in the acquisition of territory by conquest. 7th. That, in view of this fact, the nation has now a right to be informed by the President,

to be informed by the President to what end he proposed to conduct the war; whether to the enforcement of an indemnity in money, or to the permanent acquisition of Mexican territory to the United States.

8th. That if his object be a permanent acquisition of territory, this Legislature protests, in advance, in the name of the State of Maryland, against the annexation of new States from territory lying south or west of the Rio Grande.

9th. That, notwithstanding all the objections to the origin

of the existing wer, the Legislature warmly participates in the common sentiment of the nation, of pride in the gallant achievements of the army, and in the masterly skill and conduct of the officers and men who have so gloriously exalted the prowess of our country in the recent campaign; and they return the thanks of the people of Maryland to those patriotic citizens and soldiers whose matchless bravery won the honors of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey.

10th. That this Legislature approve and applaud the course of the Representatives of Maryland in both Houses of Con-

opinions expressed in the Maryland resolutions are not true—
gress, in their prompt co-operation towards the supplies of
ther dare not say, openly at least, that Mr. Benton and Mr.
men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, since the country has been involved in it; and they hope, and confidently expect, that the Representatives of the State will continue to give their aid to all proper measures which shall be calculated to sustain the glory of the American arms and promote the consummation of an early and honorable peace.

11th. That this Legislature, with the whole people of Ma-

ryland, entertain the most grateful sense of the value of the ryiand, entertain the most graceful sense of the value of the services rendered to the nation by Major General Taylor in the conduct of the war; that they trust implicitly to his prudence, wisdom, and courage, and desire to express to him their unabated confidence in his distinguished ability to accomsagacious of our Generals; that they cordially approve the skill and valor with which he assaulted Monterey, and the fame or to impair his usefulness in the high station he now occupies, or to procure his recall from the command he now fighting the battles of the nation, but it would also be, much brilliant victories in our annals.

THEATRICALS IN NEW YORK.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL. Opening of Broadway Theatre. -By N. P. WILLIS.

On the highest undulation of the heaving serpent of Broadhand; that England will resist this separation; that world turns round." Let the United States and seen of English fruit, I should pronounce the ry into violations of the constitution, we had better not make England each pursue its high, its honorable destiny; gooseberries and pears to be by far the best that is wer at all. To read what is written and said by the leaders

cription with too much canvass. We will take in sail.

our description put back, and start again.) The evaning of the "Broadway Theatre" has been the its showy exterior, and the promise contained in the well-known enterprise and tact of the proprietor, set public curiosi-ty agog, and the excitement was somewhat heightened by the doubt whether the building would be ready on the night for which the first performance was advertised. The windows of splendidly-colored glass were put in during the afternoon, the sidewalk was covered with builder's rubbish till night, and painters and plasterers, gilders and glaziers left the house nake toom for the audience.

The effect on entering the house was brilliant in the ex-

eme. A descent of unusual depth carried the eye down the Leaders may lead in this career, but I am quite sure that you, the people, the real Democracy of the country, will not follow.

You have been accustomed to regard the names of Chatham and Burke as embalmed in the richest unction of freedom; honored in all the recollectious associated with our struggle for independence. You were not aware that, in the phrase of this day, these men were traitors, and dishonored the land of the thing day, these men were traitors, and dishonored the land of the chandeliers, who is in the attitude of feeding it with oil; and the gaudiness of color in these figures injured, we thought, the effect of the house. The pillars which support the galieries are of cast iron, slight-looking and elegant, fluted in white and gold. The private boxes are extremely handsome—places to see and be seen in to great advantage. The plafond of the ceiling is in particularly good taste. The stage curtain did not please us. Altogether, however, we have seen no theatre in Algiers, in this new philosophy, is a friend and ally of in America of which the general effect is so good, and we see Abd-el-Kadir; and every Englishman who condemns the that the first talent, taste, and experience have been brought

into play in its construction.

Detailed theatrical criticism would not interest our country readers, and our town readers see it sooner, and enough of it learn from her aspiring Democracy the doctrine of passive obedience to a reigning power!

I am not at that school. The Whigs have no affections for this doctrine; they think it abject and obsequious servility.

for this doctrine : they think it abject and obsequious servility, and will have none of it.

As a location, the broadway I that the original obsequious servility, spot in the city. It is accessible by all the omnibus lines, in the midst of the hotels, on high and wholesome ground, and and will have none of it.

In the language of an eloquent Whig of the last Congress, "it is a doctrine which can command the homage of no heart that was not made for the bosom of a slave!" I utterly abjure, losthe, and repudiate it; and will always, as long as I live, hold on to those who believe that, neither in peace nor in war, is there any citizen in this land so high in public function as to be above the scrutiny of the people into all his acts, his declarations, and his principles; that, above all, acts, his declarations, and his principles; that, above all, ters, and we confess we should like to see a refined and wellbut the representative of the People, it is the first and highest way Theatre. The most refined circles enjoy this class of amusements, and they would rejoice to have them elevated to the style and place of other theatrical exhibitions.

> THE ORDS AGAINST CHARITY .- A correspondent of St. Louis Reveille relates the following story of an Irishman who, while in Canada, went to church, and after the sermon

HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

At the recent commencement dinner, at Cambridge, President EVERETT rose and said that, having performed one grate-Copy of the Maryland Resolutions referred to in ful duty in paying a tribute to the memory of departed benefactors, it was doubly incumbent on them not to forget the survivors; and among the numerous living friends and patrons of the University, he should be excused by every one in singling out, on this occasion, the name of the Hon. As-BOTT LAWRENCE, who had within a few weeks made a donation to the Institution of fifty thousand dollars—a larger sum, it is believed, than has ever been bestowed, in this country, in 2d. That these hostings were thus brought asset and one girt, by a nying benefactor. I scarce know (continued Congress was in session, to whom the question of making Mr. Everett) in what proper terms of unexaggerated justice one gift, by a living benefactor. I scarce know (continued to speak of this munificent endowment of a place of collegiate education, made by a gentleman who has gone so far in his own person to show to what an extent such institutions may be dispensed with. For we must repeat of Mr. Lawrence what was so well said by a French Academist : "Nothing is wanting to his glory; he is wanting to ours."

What is the need, it may be asked, of schools of scienti and practical education, if, without them, minds and characters like those of our benefactor can be formed. If an intimate acquaintance with the whole range of commercial information, on the highest and broadest scale; if a knowledge of 5th. That, although the people of this country have sufferevery thing which pertains to our manufacturing system, not metely general knowledge but substantive familiarity with the matters of fact, so sure that fortunes are risked by himself and others on the accuracy of the calculations; in a word, if com-plete mastery of all that makes a useful, intelligent, and prosperous man can be attained without scientific schools, why endow them ? Could not our friend have employed his money

Now this is a matter, gentlemen, which I am willing to leave to him, and, for one, am satisfied with the use he makes of it. Moreover, the question thus raised is no new one; it applies to the whole work of education and all its institutions. applies to the whole work or education and all its institutions. They are intended for the majority of cases, not for the few exceptional individuals. The Franklins and the Fultons, the Rumfords and the Lawrences, and the other great names of scientific and practical life, are their own teachers, their own school. But why should we distrust the judgment of these self-taught men when they themselves proclaim the importance of early systematic education?

I admit that if any other way could be pointed out in which

it were possible to educate any considerable part of the rising generation into characters like that of our benefactor, it would be time for academic men to despair. Why, even in point of style, (which is thought more than most other accomplish-ments to require scholastic drilling,) I think I have never perused a piece of English composition that I thought read much better than Mr. Lawrence's letter of the 7th of last June, announcing the fifty thousand dollars. Is there an equal number of sentences in Burke or Johnson more to the point? What is the tinsel of rhetoric to these few solid, plain-spoken, com-

pendious paragraphs!

Nor are the moral qualities displayed by our Patron less worthy of commendation than his liberality and discernment. It requires great courage to give away large sums of money in one's lifetime. I never blame the wealthy for reserving their benefactions, particularly if at last they come to us; and I am sure it is the height of injustice to compare them, as in the stinging sarcasm of Pope—

To silver saints, by dying misers given,
To bribe the rage of ill-requited Heaven

I heard of rather a striking case a few years since, which

shows the strength of nerve needed by a man who is known to have the ability, and suspected to have the disposition, to be a "Maccenas in the nineteenth century." An adventurer, portionless, though belonging to a wealthy family, emigrated in his youth from Newcastle in England, found his way to Vermont, or the northwestern part of New York, and passed his life for years in that region as a hard-working farmer. At length, one bright morning in October arrives a spruce young gentleman from the city of New York to inform Mr. Nators. or Naturs, or something like it, (for that was the name,) that he was the heir of a fortune of five hundred thousand pounds sterling. Not your "great Jennings property," nor your "great Chase property," nor any other moonshine of that sort, but bona fide pounds, shillings, and pence—coal mines, farms, and three per cent. consols to the tune of half a million of pounds. The worthy man at first supposed the good news to be a practical joke, and would give it no heed—was rather annoyed at being trifled with, but slept upon it for a night, and concluded the next morning to pocket the affront and the legacy. He went down to New York and received undoubted proofs of his good fortune, in the shape of various authentic documents from England, and began to show, by numerical states of beneficence to those around him, that the bonnty ous acts of beneficence to those around him, that the bounty of Providence had fallen into liberal hands. The news of his wealth and generosity spread together, and the world of begwealth and generosity spread together, and the world of beg-gars, high and low, was in commotion. Individuals, institu-tions, and societies, (whether colleges and univessities were among them, I do not say;) committees of every name and for every object, benevolent, literary, educational, moral, patri-otic, electioneering, deputed and volunteer; every person and every thing that could move and beg, was at his door. To use an expressive vulgarism, "it beat all natur;" it certainly beat poor Mr. Naturs, and drove him out of the country. He changed his name, took the first packet for Europe, bought an old castle in Switzerland, and placed a most and drawbridge, and walls eleven feet thick, between I sturdy persecutors.

It is to be hoped that our generous benefactor will not suffer

so severely for his munificence. But I should not be at all surprised if, with a modesty not inferior to his liberality, he penalties to which bountiful wealth is exposed, and withdraw penalties to which bountiful wealth is exposed, and withdraw himself, if not from other solicitations, at least from our thanks. But he must not, therefore, be defrauded of his just meed of praise, and I shall make an acceptable communication to the company when I tell them that the Corporation have this day passed a vote that, in token of their grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Lawrence's liberality, and in perpetual commemoration of the same, the Scientific School just founded in this minary shall be called "THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC Semoal in the Called "The LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE." There, sir, if our sanguine hopes are not disappointed, it will live and be remembered till the last traditions of New England shall perish. There, while the pursuit and the diffusion of knowledge, the training for usefulness, and the formation of character continue to be the honest pride of our community, the recollection of his bounty will be cherished and blessed. A succession of generous young men, reared on this foundation, and annually going forth to help forward, and often to guide, the great industrial interest of the country, will forever do credit great industrial interest of the country, will forever do credit to his memory. Yes, and so surely as intellect is destined to outlive the vicissitudes of matter and sense; so surely as a no-ble project survives the brass or marble on which it is commemorated—even though the day should come (Heaven grant it may be far, far distant!) when the new-born city which he and his enterprising associates are calling into being shall have sunk back to the dust from which it is now rising like an exhalation, and all the Lowells and Lawrences which they are planting over the land shall be like Bruges and Ghent, and the other silent cities of Flanders, aye, like Carthage and Tyre and Nineveh—even then, if we and those who succeed us are faithful to our trust, his name and his bounty shall be

held in ever fresh remembrance.

Richly as our benefactor has earned for his name our brightest crown of praise, it rests not alone on his acts of princely munificence, various and multiplied as they are. It see be a family trait; a vein of generosity runs through the blood

We regret to learn that in a fight between Mr. Jour I. JOHNSTON and Mr. JOHN M. ELLIOTT, in Warren county, Virginia, on Sunday last, the latter gentleman was killed by a stroke received with a fence rail! We have heard nothing of the circumstances relating to the affair, and forbear making any comments. Mr. Johnston was recently a candidate for the Legislature from Clarke and Warren, and Mr. Elliott was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the named county.—Virginia Free Press.

FATAL RENCONTRE. - We learn from the Marlboro' Gazette that a man named Robert Grierson shot a Mr. Beverly, from which he died immediately, in a rencontre at St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert county, Maryland, on Monday last.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

It is the wonder of the ignorant that men with small capital all around them are successful in business, and rapidly acquiring wealth, while they with enlarged means and appartunities are scarcely making a living. Examples multiply on all sides, as we look around among those with whom we started in life, of the value of brains. In the push and enterprise which distinguish "Yankee land," the drone with money is soon passed in the race by the industricus and energetic, with a will to do

in the race by the industrious and energetic, with a will to do and a head to plan. Yet how many with equal abilities slumber, while a more open-eyed and active neighbor gradually steals away their business, and when it is gone shake off their drowsiness, wonder at the decree of fate, and fail.

Shall we tell you, reader, a simple secret, which, next to industry and vigilance, has made more fortunes than all the smiles of the stars? It is not enough that you have a well-chosen store and a well-selected assortment of goods; that you open your store early in the morning and remain in it until late at night; (these are good things, and indispensable;) the few who have he your place of business may see and admire few who pass by your place of business may see and admire your perseverance, but the public, the great number who buy, what know they, in the whirl and excitement of a large city, of the doings of a single emmet upon the hill. You must speak to numbers, by the accredited organs of communication, through the journals that reach the most eyes and affect the most minds. Do not squander your money without an inquiry, but in the exercise of your reason. Circulate the knowledge of your business through those journals which reach the whole public. The newspapers will enable you to accom-plish this.—Philad. North American.